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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

**THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.  
Contains the News of  
Hankow and the  
Far East.  
From (including Postage to any  
part of the world) 12  
per annum.

No. 17,006.

號五十一月一十年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1917.

巳丁亥歲年大國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

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**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
(Tel. 614)

### NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1913. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.**  
WHICH ARE THE HEADS OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,**  
\$23,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000.  
Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000.  
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500.  
II—Fire Funds \$3,537,047.  
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,530.  
Sinking Fund Account \$23,970,367.

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,581,454.  
Life and Annuity Branches \$1,141,593.  
Revenue Marine Department \$37,239.  
Other Receipts \$78,940.  
\$25,339,223.

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are not liable to  
meet the claims under any respective Depart-  
ment of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
Agents.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.40 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.40 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

**WEEK DAYS.**  
8.40 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

**SUNDAYS.**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 p.m. to 8.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.50 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

**THIRTY CARS on Week Days.**

**SATURDAYS.**  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

**OFFICIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Jockey's Office, Alexandra Building,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all are not already full running at the  
time stated for the Company's time-table,  
but for special cars can be obtained  
on application to the Company's Office—  
No. 22, Queen's Road Central.  
Payment of fares has been made in Bank  
notes or by Cheque or Compost order  
recommending Bank Notes.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, JR.**  
General Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS  
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE Manila ROPE**  
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
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Hongkong, April 11, 1915.

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All ready for posting—just write the address  
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PRICE \$3.75

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over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
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Town Office, 48, Cross Street, ROBINSON ROAD, Hongkong. Telephone No. 400.  
Shipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1915.  
**WONG PING WA, Manager.**

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Central Location.  
ALL ROOMS TRAM, BUS, TAXI, and  
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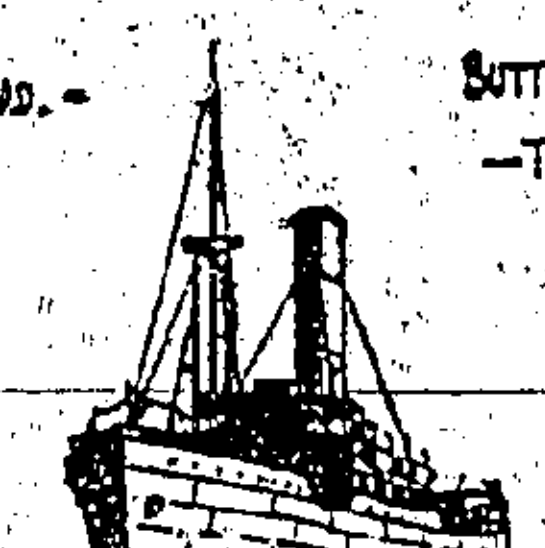
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**GRILL ROOM**  
J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.  
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
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P. O. PEUSTER,  
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IT WHILE AWAY.  
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CAN BE MAILED AT ANY ADDRESS FROM THE  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### RUSSIA.

**AN UNFORTUNATE TELEGRAPHIC MUTILATION.**  
Stockholm, Nov. 14.  
A Swedish Agency learns from Haparanda that Kerensky entered Petrograd and that Majority troops arrested him.  
London, Nov. 14.  
Doubt exists regarding the significance of the message from Stockholm, reporting the arrest of M. Kerensky. The word "which" was given as "arrested," actually reached Reuter's Office as "arrested." Reuter has requested a repetition of the original message.  
**LATER.**  
The Stockholm message has been repeated and now reads: "Kerensky entered Petrograd where the majority of the troops joined him."

### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

**GERMAN REPORT.**  
London, Nov. 14.  
A German official message states: "We stormed the snow-clad hill positions to the eastward of Asiago, and an armoured work at Monte Lissar. We captured Primolan and Feltré."  
**THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.**  
Paris, Nov. 14.  
In concluding his speech in the French Chamber (the first part of which will be found among Earlier Telegrams), M. Painleve, the French Prime Minister, referred to America's immense resources and said the Allied nations would soon be able to complete the armament of the new armies and simultaneously develop their aerial services. The German dream of defeating the Allies by the destruction of tonnage had vanished. There were difficult months ahead, "but," asked M. Painleve, "who feared to face them now?"  
The Chamber then voted confidence on a motion relying on the Government to assure complete unity of Allied diplomatic and military action on all fronts.  
**LATER.**  
M. Painleve's subsequent demand for the postponement of the debate and interpellations on judicial affairs till after the Inter-Allied Conference led to great excitement and was defeated, although M. Painleve made it a question of confidence.

### KERENSKY'S TRIUMPH.

London, Nov. 14.  
Reuter learns from an authoritative source that M. Kerensky now controls Petrograd.  
Moscow is the Headquarters of the Provisional Government.  
**A RUSSIAN TRIUMPH.**  
**LENINISM DEFEATED.**  
London, Nov. 14.  
The Leninists are holding out only in a small part of Petrograd, otherwise the whole of Russia is in the hands of the Provisional Government.  
General Kaledin is Dictator in Southern Russia.  
The orders of the Provisional Government are being signed by M. Kerensky, General Korniloff and General Kaledin.  
The Allied Embassies are now in touch with M. Kerensky.  
The Cossacks destroyed the Red Guard which was the chief Leninist regiment.  
The population in Petrograd is now tearing down the Leninist proclamations.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

**ENEMY ATTACK NEAR PASSCHENDALE COMPLETELY REPULSED.**  
London, Nov. 14.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The enemy yesterday afternoon attacked our positions on the high ground northwards of Passchendale, and was completely repulsed."  
**NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.**  
London, Nov. 14.  
The Admiralty announces that the Naval Air Service carried out yesterday, numerous patrols. There were several engagements in which one enemy machine was destroyed and three were driven down, out of control.  
We bombed Houthave aerodrome, obtaining direct hits on the sheds. All our machines returned.  
**ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN MEUSE REGION.**  
London, Nov. 14.  
A French communiqué states: "There was great reciprocal artillery activity on the right of the Meuse."  
**ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.**  
Rome, Nov. 14.  
The shipping returns for the week ending November 11th state:  
Arrivals: 384  
Departures: 384  
Net tonnage: 100,000  
Gross tonnage: 100,000

### POSSIBILITIES OF AN INVASION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Nov. 14.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. A. A. Lynch, National Member for Co. Clare, West, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the War Cabinet had considered all possibilities of the invasion of Great Britain, and had every confidence in Lord French.  
(Continued on Page 4.)

### RISING WAGES IN AUSTRALIA.

The following examples serve to illustrate the remarkable level to which wages in Australia have been raised recently. Perhaps the most marked advance sanctioned by the Arbitration Court is shown in the wages of station hands, which have been increased at one bound from 28s. a week to 48s. a week with keep. In March last 100,000 workers in Western Australia were elsewhere were often getting as much as 27s. a week with keep. The rise of country wages, which are of necessity additional to board and lodging, and cannot therefore be attributed to the high cost of living, this augmented rate of pay is particularly interesting and it is worth noting that the general prosperity of the country has been increased from 28s. a week to 48s. a week with keep. It would be possible to add many other examples of the rise in wages, but it is sufficient to show that the rise in wages is not confined to one class, but is general.



## INTIMATIONS

## THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a EUROPEAN COSTING CLERK for the Dock Department. Applicants should be competent in costing all materials and labour in connection with shipbuilding and Engineering Business. Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the—  
LOCAL CHAIRMAN,  
Penang Harbour Board,  
Penang.  
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2298

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

## NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works and composed of three members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General, being present, TENDERS will be received for the Construction of ONE BUILDING for the "Laboratorio Bacteriologico". The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the building are open to the public at the Public Works Department where they can be examined on all week days from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.  
Macao, Public Works Department,  
1st November, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,  
Engineer Director.  
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2299

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES CONSOLIDATION ACT 1908.

In the Matter of NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation).  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Seventh and Final return of Capital and Dividend at the rate of Forty Cents (Hong Kong Currency) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1917, at Noon, to registered holders of A and B Shares upon Application to—  
In the case of Shares on the London Register:—  
Messrs. LOWE,  
BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Thorners' Chambers,  
Ingram Court,  
167, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register:—  
Messrs. LOWE,  
BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Chartered Bank Building,  
3 Queen's Road, Central,  
Hongkong.  
Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.  
A. R. LOWE,  
Liquidator.  
Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1917. 2275

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908.

In the Matter of THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

(In Liquidation).  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Final General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 3 Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—  
That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the Dissolution of the Company.  
A. R. LOWE,  
Liquidator.  
Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1917. 2276

NOTICE.  
THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
(Fire & Marine)

HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company we are prepared to accept risks and issue policies at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,  
Agents.  
Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1917. 2233

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ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,  
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QUALITY is the point  
which is necessary  
in an enjoyable  
Cigarette.

In  
Tins  
of  
25 & 50

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10

That's why  
“EMBASSY”  
VIRGINIA No. 77  
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THE CIGARETTE  
DE LUXE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

## NEW LIGHT ON THE DARDANELLES.

## SENSATIONAL STORIES BY A GERMAN JOURNALIST.

The inner history of Turkey during the present war, says a Rome correspondent of the "Daily News," has been disclosed in a remarkable book just written by Herr H. Stuermer, a German journalist who acted as the special correspondent of the "Kölnische Zeitung" in Constantinople during the years 1915 and 1916, and the spring of the present year. Shamed and disgraced by the Turkish massacres of the Armenians as far back as the summer of last year, he tried for many succeeding months, indeed, to the beginning of the present year—to shut his eyes to German responsibility for these crimes, but his efforts—the outcome of loyalty to the Fatherland—failed. "German guilt," not only for these massacres, but also for the wholesale corruption of Turkey, could no longer be denied, and in April last, horrified by the numerous crimes which they had witnessed, Herr Stuermer and his wife fled from Constantinople into Switzerland. They now live in exile in Göttingen, that centre of the world's refugees, and his book, "Two Years of War in Constantinople," written in German, has just been published by a firm of Swiss publishers.

His description of the struggle for the Dardanelles, based upon the observations of an eye-witness who was in the confidence of the German Ambassador and the German and Turkish commanders, shows how near success the great Gallipoli thrust reached. He says that the fate of Constantinople hung upon a hair, and proceeds: "The taking of several more warships on March 18th would have settled the fate of Constantinople. The courageous fellows who were serving the coast forts were amazed when they saw that the attack had ceased. Dozens of German gunners who worked the Tschakowkoff batteries on that memorable day told me later that they had reached the limits of endurance, and regarded the break-through as inevitable. In Constantinople itself people waited from hour to hour for the break-through, and, as I knew from the highest sources, the archives and the funds had already been removed to Zonia."

CONSTANTINOPLE PUZZLED.  
It is curious that on a later occasion also—the first day of September—the fate of Constantinople hung upon a hair. On this second occasion the English, after considerable reinforcements of troops had

reached them, extended their attack from Aniburn northwards to Anafarta, and after a most heroic assault the Anzacs had in fact occupied the summit of Kodjadjemen-Dagh, which absolutely commanded the whole Gallipoli peninsula and the comparatively unprotected back Dardanelles forts. Even today in Constantinople people do not know why the British troops could not follow up this achievement to final success. The fact is that on this occasion also archives and gold were speedily transported into Asia, and a German officer in the capital assured me that he had hired a window for his family in the Grand Rue de Pera in order that they might witness the entry of the Allied troops. Whilst the Turks defended the city of the Caliphs at the door of the Dardanelles, the remaining half of the capital, the cosmopolitan Galata-Pera, trembled at the word and wept of the struggling Allies, and lived hours of tremendous anxiety night through till the final solution was reached.

The possible attitude of Bulgaria played a great part in these nerve-racking calculations, not only on the Turkish side, but among the hundreds of thousands of disloyal Ottoman subjects who throng the Turkish capital. The Turkish stand on Gallipoli threatened to collapse through lack of ammunition, and fears were entertained that Bulgaria would join the Entente Powers. At the time an interesting declaration from a high Sofia source reached me regarding the German efforts to win over Bulgaria. Everyone wondered at the seemingly little skill the German Minister at Sofia, Dr. Michaelis, displayed. King Ferdinand certainly made great difficulties, and at an advanced stage of the negotiations said to the Prime Minister, Radoloff, referring to this offered French loan—“Leave me in peace with the German Jews, but you take the good French money.” The German Minister was removed from Sofia to a northern post, and even well-informed Bulgarians thought his removal signified a punishment for his lack of tact.

“As a matter of fact, he had received secret instructions from Berlin to the effect that he should not do his best to win the Bulgarians over. The Imperial German Chancellor, in fact, even then, during the great 1915 summer offensive against Russia, believed in the possibility of a separate peace with Russia, and he knew that Russia would refuse to lay down arms without punishing Bulgaria if that Power proved a traitor to the Entente cause by attacking Serbia. This consideration ceased to prevail later, and Bulgaria was induced to enter the war.”

source of money to hundreds of spies, corrupters, adventurers, and emissaries of all kinds and nationalities. The "News Bureau" attached to the German Embassy, he says, issues thousands of pamphlets weekly, which are circulated throughout the Turkish Empire, and leading articles, news items, and photographs are offered to Turkish newspapers, accompanied by substantial cheques. Germany, he declares, buys the services of bankrupts, extortioners, slave dealers, and even of men who organise the sale of young Armenian and Serbian girls in the market place. Through the agency of these creatures the gospel of "the Holy War" is propagated.

Herr Stuermer deals at length with the economic sufferings of the Turkish populace, but says clearly that hunger will never compel Turkey to make a separate peace. At times of most acute bread scarcity, he says, dozens of people drop down dead in Constantinople from hunger, and he often witnessed food riots in which Turkish women took a prominent part. Food prices even last spring were so astonishingly high that he often asked himself what the poor could find to eat. The desire for peace among all classes when he left was pathetic in its intensity, and discount at German rule steadily grows.

His description of the Armenian massacres confirms all the details given in Lord Bryce's Report on the subject. He admits that German responsibility for them is very great. From the balcony of his flat in Constantinople he and his wife daily saw groups of ill-treated Armenians passing under police escort through the city. One occasion Frau Stuermer was unable to walk out into the street because the doorway was crowded with trembling, tortured Armenians who had escaped from the Turkish police. The sight of those Armenians, the knowledge of Turkish cruelty, and the fact that Germany was a passive participant in her ally's crimes, filled the German journalist with horror. "At that moment," he says, "I broke with Germany in my soul."

## The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—  
rich red blood—  
and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
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OF ALL CHEMISTS  
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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

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FOR ALL  
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FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE  
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S  
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR  
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
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MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready to mix with the smooth addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:  
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure;  
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.  
ORDINARY MILK is usually undercooked;  
HORLICK'S is safe and, with so-cooking,  
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees;  
HORLICK'S never does.  
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly;  
HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.  
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we feel;  
HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk. Sold by Chemists and Grocers. In 3 sizes, 1 lb., 2 lb. & 5 lb. (see Envelope).

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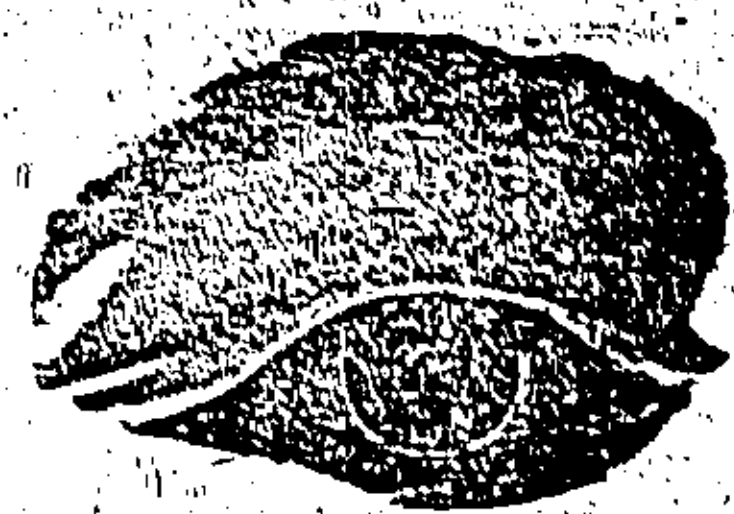
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	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET
KOWLOON									
No. 1 Dock Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
TAL KEE SLIP									
Grassmarket Dock	100'	50'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
ABERDEEN									
Queen's Dock	100'	50'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
Laurel Dock	100'	50'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'

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## INTIMATIONS



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.  
At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

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No. 122, Des Voeux Road Central,  
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### FRIDAY,

the 16th November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

### MISCELLANEOUS GOODS:

Comprising:—  
Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, &c., Dress Materials, including Blue and White Serge (good quality), Prints, Holland, White Linen, Long Cloth, Drill, Flannel, Flannelette, &c., Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk Socks, Boys' Suits, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, White Lace Curtains, &c.

Also:—  
A number of pairs of Gent's Boots and Shoes, comprising Black and Tan Boots and Shoes, White Kid Rubber Soled Shoes, Dress Shoes, &c.  
Terms:—Cash.

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### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### FRIDAY,

the 16th November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

### SUNDRIES.

Comprising:—  
Singles, Caps, Umbrellas, Boots, Blankets, &c., &c.

Also:—  
A number of pairs of Gent's Boots and Shoes.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
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Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917. 2285

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### SATURDAY,

the 17th November, 1917, at 10.10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
"all unpolished, massive oak"  
and specially constructed to  
owners' design.

ELECTRIC FITTINGS,  
HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS,  
&c., &c., &c.  
(Particulars from Catalogue).

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### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### SATURDAY,

the 17th November, 1917, at 11.00 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDRY DRAWING AND DINING  
ROOM GOODS AND BED  
ROOM LINENS.

Comprising:—  
For DRAWING ROOM—Brass Bowls, Brass Vases, Incense Burners, Kinkosan Vases, Jardiniere with Stands, Japanese Photo Frames, Flower Vases, Kinkosan Plates on stands, &c., &c.

For DINING ROOM—An assortment of Table Glass—comprising Soda Tumblers, Tumblers, Cherry Glasses, Port and Liqueur Glasses, Champagne Tumblers, Glass and Brass Finger Bowls, Ice Cream Plates and a few lots of Dumb-bell Table Cloths, &c., &c.

For BED ROOM—Single and Double bed sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Handkerchiefs, Pillow Cases, Satin Quilt, Counterpanes, Blankets.

Also:—  
A few Suit Cases and Sandbags.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 11, 1917. 2300

## AUCTIONS.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### FRIDAY,

the 16th November, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 22, New Humphreys Buildings, Ground Floor, (Hanoi Road).

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
therein contained.

Particulars from Catalogue.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2296

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### SATURDAY,

the 17th November, 1917, at 11.00 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE 3 A SPECIAL KODAK  
ZEISS-KODAK LENS F 6.3  
Including:—  
AUTOGRAPHIC BACK  
DOUBLE PLATE HOLDERS  
LEATHER CASE &c.

Terms:—as usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2295

## INTIMATIONS

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CARBON PAPER at \$1.00 per dozen

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UNDERTAKES to clean and repair

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For particulars apply to the above

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Lead Me to That Beautiful Land ... "

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The Ghost of the Violin ... "

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How Do You Do, Miss Hastings! ... Comic

On the Mississippi ... "

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GENERALLY.

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HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN

CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE

COLONY.

## THE SOUL OF A BISHOP

### "HE WAS AFRAID OF THE GREAT IMPERATIVES."

### MR. H. G. WELLS' NEW STORY.

The following review gives the outline of Mr. Wells' new story:—

He was afraid of that greatness. He was afraid of the great imperatives that he knew would at once take hold of his life. He wanted to stay just where he was in his familiar prison house, with the key of escape in his hand.

It seemed so extraordinary to think that I ever believed that nothing more could be known than Cosmo Gordon Lang did not know; that there could be no conception of God and his quality that Randall Davidson did not possess.

Mr. H. G. Wells' new story, "The Soul of a Bishop" (Cassell, 6s. net), reveals to us the domestic and spiritual interior of the household of the Bishop of Winchester, who was neither morally, nor intellectually fit to be a Bishop of any place or diocese.

He came to Winchester an innocent and trustful man. The home life at the old rectory of Otteringham was still his standard of truth and reality. London had not disillusioned him. It was a strange waste of people, it made him feel like a missionary in infidel parts, but it was a kindly waste.

But Prichester was different. Prichester made one think that rectory there had been a second and much more serious fall. Prichester was industrial and unashamed. It was "a countesside" savagely invaded by forces and mine shafts and giant black chimneys. It was scarred and impeded and discoloured.

### THE WEAR AND TEAR.

It was amid such surroundings that the wear and tear of episcopacy became apparent and provided the developments which make up Mr. Wells' faithful biography.

When the "wear and tear" became obvious and troublesome he went to the repair shop of that efficient specialist, Dr. Brighton-Pointry, but he was away and represented by a Dr. Dale.

Dr. Dale's delight was to prescribe in a way that made his chief stand aghast when he heard of it. In fact, he came to regard his locus as a madman.

He soon propounded his theory of what was wrong with the Bishop:—

"You were uprooted," he said. "You moved from house to house and failed to get that curled-up, safe feeling one has in a real home in any of them."

You were no longer at home anywhere. You were no longer at home in your diocese, in your palace, in your body, in your convictions? And then came the war. Quite apart from everything else, the mind of the world is suffering profoundly from the shock of this war—much more than is generally admitted. One thing you did that you probably did not observe yourself doing—you drank rather more at your meals, you smoked a lot more. That was your natural and proper response to the shock.

It was remarked by Tolstoy, I think, that few intellectual men would really tolerate the world as it is if it were not for smoking and drinking. Even novelists have their moments of lucidity.

And then with much gusto Dr. Dale proceeds to state in what way his method of treatment would differ from that of Dr. Brighton-Pointry.

"For a Bishop's disbelief in the Church is a far profounder scepticism than mere disbelief in God. God is unseen, and in daily things unseen."

At the very verge.

At first he did not want to talk to anyone. He remained mentally and practically active, with a still intensely vivid sense that God, the true God, stood watching him and waiting for him to follow. And to follow meant slipping right out of the world he had ever known.

He was secure again within himself.

He perceived that his theological perplexities had gone. God was higher and simpler and nearer than any theological God, than the God of the Three Creeds. These creeds lay about in his mind now like garments hung aside, no trace nor suspicion of divinity sustained them any longer. And now—Now he would go out into the world.

For a Bishop's disbelief in the Church is a far profounder scepticism than mere disbelief in God. God is unseen, and in daily things unseen."

That the Bishop should treat the whole teaching of the Church and the Church itself as wrong was an idea so new that it fell upon him now like a thunderbolt out of a cloudless sky. But here, clear in his mind now, was a feeling, amounting to conviction, that it was the purpose and gesture of the true God that he should come right out of the Church and all His professions.

And in the first glow of his vision he felt this gesture imperative. He must step right out. Whither? How? And when?

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## RESTORE ALL YOUR HABITS.

"He," and Dr. Dale, "would certainly set about trying to restore your old sphere of illusion, your old familiar sensation and ideas and confusions. He would, in fact, throw you back. He would restore all your habits. He would order you a rest. He would send you off to some holiday resort, fresh in fact but familiar in character, the Highlands, North Italy, or Switzerland, for example."

He would forbid you newspapers and order you to Botanise and prescribe tranquillising reading—Trollope's novels, the life of Gladstone, the works of Mr. A. C. Benson, memoirs, and so on. You'd go somewhere where there was a good Anglican chaplain, and you'd take some of the services yourself. And we'd wash out the effects of the Prichester water with Contraxville, and afterwards put you on Salutaris or Perri. I don't know whether I shouldn't have inclined to some such treatment before the war began.

Only:—

IT WON'T DO NOW.

Dr. Dale's face betrayed a sudden sombre passion. "It won't do now," he said, in a voice of quiet intensity. "It won't do now."

Suppose we don't try to go back," said Dr. Dale. "Suppose we go on and go through, to Reality."

"I know it's doubtful, I know it's dangerous," he went on, "but I am convinced that now we can no longer keep men's minds and souls in these feathered nests, these spheres of illusion. Behind these veils there is either God or the darkness. Why should we not go on?"

The Bishop was profoundly perplexed. He heard himself speaking.

"I would be unworthy of my cloth," he was saying.

Dr. Dale completed the sentence:—"To go back."

GOING ON.

"Let me explain a little more," he said, "what I mean by going on." I think that this evening of the ties of association that a man to his everyday life and everyday self, in nine cases out of ten, a loosening of the ties that bind him to everyday sanity.

My idea is that it's not only fight for you to go through with this, but that it's the only thing to do. If you go right on and right through with these doubts and intimations—"

He paused.

"You may die like a madman," he said, "but you won't die like a tame rabbit!"

Dr. Dale's diagnosis of the Bishop's state of mind was excellent. His prescription takes us back to Mr. Wells' fantastic and imaginative romances, for he gave the Bishop a "distillate" which "isn't in the Pharmacopoeia," and so introduced an air of unreality into the subsequent proceedings. One doesn't expect a regeneration of the Episcopal bench via Harley Street, even with Wimpole Street thrown in.

AT THE ATHLETIC.

And yet we are told that, arriving in the little North Library of the Atheneum Club, the Bishop found "the feeling of mental rottenness and insecurity that had weakened his thought through the period of his illness had gone." He was secure again within himself.

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## experiment of so in explanation of why he did not follow."

### MARKET VALUES.

When he went to discuss the matter with the Bishop of Exeter







## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

## A SENSATION CREATED IN ENGLAND.

## SOME STRONG PRESS COMMENTS.

London, Nov. 14. Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Paris has created a tremendous sensation. "The House of Commons was taken by surprise and is disposed to be critical. It is interpreted in some quarters as betokening a desire on the part of the Premier to interfere with the military leaders; hence it is hoped that Mr. Lloyd George will make an explanation correcting this impression. There is much interest in Mr. Asquith's attitude, but the latter's friends declare that he is at present not seeking the Premier's ship."

"The Daily Telegraph" refers to the political atmosphere as one of suspicion, and denounces the attempt which it alleges is being made, to bring down the Lloyd George administration.

The Morning Post says a study of the speech confirms the worst fears that Mr. Lloyd George really intends his political council to direct Allied strategy, and warns Mr. Lloyd George that he may have a spill if he interferes with General Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig.

The Daily Chronicle's editorialist learns authoritatively that the speech was not actuated by hostility towards General Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig.

The Daily News in the strongest language denounces the "unparalleled crime of encouraging the enemy by depressing ourselves, and the shameful slur on the dead in the travesty of the battle of the Somme." The journal declares that Mr. Lloyd George, having disposed of his political rivals, proposes to make himself a Military Dictator.

The Daily News editorialist says it is difficult to ignore the reports which have long been current of controversies between Mr. Lloyd George and General Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig, and says there were rumours yesterday of resignations from the Army Council.

The papers publish a letter from Major Philip Sassoon, Sir Douglas Haig's Private Secretary, to the Mayor of Folkestone, exhorting the people of England to refuse to be diverted from the steady and relentless progress of the British armies in Flanders which is the outstanding feature of the war, and declaring that nothing that the enemy can do on other fronts can prevent his ultimate defeat.

The Daily Mail describes the speech as bold and candid but says there were many passages in it which a Premier should have suppressed because it is unwise to be representing opinion and not fact.

The Times says Mr. Lloyd George's object was absolutely sound but not his review of past events, especially his unfortunate suggestion that all past efforts of the Allies had been unwise or wasted.

## FRENCH COMMENT.

From the mass of comment by the French Press on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, which is mostly favourable to the speaker, emerges one definite note—that unity of command is what is mainly needed.

## MR. ASQUITH'S QUESTIONS.

## STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Nov. 14. In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, amid cheers, asked what were the functions of the proposed Inter-Allied Council, particularly its military staff, and whether it was proposed that the Council should have the power to interfere with and to over-ride the opinion of the General Staff at Home and the Commander-in-Chief on the Field, on matters of strategy, also whether the military staff of the Council would have its own intelligence and operations departments; whether the ultimate decision regarding the disposition and movement of the armies would rest with the Council or with the Governments represented there;

and whether there would be an opportunity to discuss the proposed arrangements and Mr. Lloyd George's statements in Paris, in connection therewith.

## PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, proceeded to read the terms of the Franco-Italian-British agreement creating an Allied Supreme War Council.

The first clause states that the Council shall be composed of the Prime Minister and a member of the Government of each Great Power whose armies are fighting on the Western Front. The extension of the Council's scope to other fronts was reserved for discussion with the Great Powers concerned. The second clause states that the Council's mission is to watch over the general conduct of the war, to prepare recommendations for Government decision, to keep itself informed of their execution and to report thereon to the respective Governments. "The General Staff and Military Commands of the armies of each Power would remain responsible to their respective Governments. The general war plans drawn up by competent military authorities are to be submitted to the Supreme War Council, which, under the high authority of the Governments ensures their concordance and submits any necessary changes. Each Power would send, as delegates to the Supreme War Council, one permanent military representative whose whole and exclusive function is technically to advise the Council. The military representatives will receive from their Governments and from the competent military authorities of their country, all proposals, information and documents relating to the conduct of the war. The military representatives will watch daily the situation of the forces and the means of every sort of which the Allied Armies dispose. The War Council will meet normally at Versailles at least once a month and might meet at other agreed places according to circumstances. The permanent military representatives and their Staffs had been established at Versailles."

Mr. Lloyd George said: "From the foregoing, it is clear that the Council will have no executive power and the final decisions on matters of strategy and distribution in the movement of the various armies in the field will rest with the Allied Governments. Therefore, there will be no Operations Department attached to the Council." "The object of the Allies has been to establish a central body which would continuously survey the field operations as a whole in the light of information derived from all fronts and all Governments and Staffs and co-ordinating plans prepared by the different General Staffs and, if necessary, making its own proposals for the better conduct of the War."

The Government proposes to set aside November 19th for the discussion of this subject and also for discussion of his (Mr. Lloyd George's) speech in Paris.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KOBE.

## FOREIGN BUILDINGS BADLY BURNED.

## Kobe, Nov. 6.

There was a fire in Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s building this morning which started in the firm's general office on the upper floor and is believed to have been due to the electric light. The Police and Fire Brigades did effective work, but owing to the innumerable failure of the water supply at a critical time, the flames spread along the roof, destroying the offices of the New South Wales Government and the work rooms of the Ladies' Patriotic League, which are on the ground floor on the north side.

The office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, on the ground floor, escaped damage by fire, but suffered from water damage. Several offices of Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s office were damaged by fire and water, and the Clifford Williams Japanese offices and residence had a narrow escape and also suffered water damage. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s godowns owned lost in the fire.

From an incident at midnight the loss is not serious but from the point of view of the firms and occupants of the building it is most serious, owing to the difficulty of obtaining other offices in Kobe at the present time.

The fire was finally extinguished at daybreak. — *M. G. Daily News.*

"Archimedes" read the young pupil aloud, "leaped from his bath, shouting: 'Eureka! Eureka!'"

"O God, when I am a teacher," "What is the meaning of 'Eureka'?"

"Eureka means I have found it."

"Very well. That had 'Archimedes' found a moment ago, it would have been a moment ago."

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE NEW ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

## STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH PREMIER.

## INTER-ALLIED ECONOMIC AGREEMENT.

London, Nov. 14. M. Painlevé, the French Prime Minister, in a statement to both Chambers covering the present situation, said that how the Italian north-eastern front had been broken in was still obscure. British contingents at present are spreading beyond the Alps. He confirmed that there was no doubt that the United States would join the Supreme War Council. Negotiations as regards other fronts would be conducted with Russia and Japan. The purpose of the Council was to shape the General War Policy of the Allies, adapting plans to the resources available in order to ensure the most powerful results. A permanent General Staff would be the Council's central intelligence organ and technical adviser. Decisions of the Council would embrace the fields of battle as a whole and be subject to ratification by the respective Governments. The scheme was not necessarily the final step. Critics were already demanding a single command. He was of the opinion that the creation of a War Council might lead to that. — *See British and Italian Governments regarded the Council as an immense step forward, upon which others may follow. The preliminary agreement just reached between the two Commanders-in-Chief for the extension of the British front would be carried out at an early date. Britain and France had just concluded a most important economic agreement aiming at the fullest co-operation as regards provisioning the Allied countries, which in future would constitute a single country as regards food-stuffs and indispensable imports. "Provided we discipline ourselves and are ready to impose upon ourselves sacrifices and restrictions similar to those which the people of Britain are going to impose on themselves, all fear of a sudden crisis will be averted beforehand. The country must be prepared for these further restrictions in order to release tonnage for the transport of the Americans."*

## BRITISH FRONT TO BE LENGTHENED.

## LATER.

The following is the text of M. Painlevé's reference to the extension of the British front: "Another military problem urgently demanding attention is the extension of the British front. A preliminary agreement just reached between the two Chief Commanders will be carried out at the earliest date, which it is inadvisable to specify. Moreover the victory of the Aisne, one of the most brilliant of the war, places some divisions at our disposal, but in view of present military developments there can be no question of removing fresh classes from the front. Germany is attempting a desperate effort with all available forces to obtain a showy victory before the end of the year. The enemy's supreme effort must be met with a supreme effort, without abandoning a scrap of our military strength."

## THE POSITION IN ITALY.

## THE NEW LINE.

## LONDON, Nov. 13.

Reuters' correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of November 12th, states:—

"The troops occupying the regions of Carnia and Cadore succeeded in retreating with small losses, and rejoined the main army, whose new line runs from the sea to the slopes of the Alps. Thence, following the slopes, it ascends the Brenta River and traverses the Sugana Valley, the total length being fifty miles, against which the enemy is now directing four armies. The southernmost is commanded by von Bulow. The next northwards is Boroevich's army. Kobrin is commanding in Cadore, while Howdenford is endeavouring to break through in Trentino. All depends on the amount of pressure the enemy is able to exercise. It is stated that the enemy reserves hereabouts are imposing and constantly increasing."

## OFFICIAL REPORTS.

## An Italian official message states:—

We repulsed a strong attack on the Asiago Plateau, after a desperate struggle inflicting serious losses. We captured an enemy detachment westward of Asiago, releasing some of our men. The enemy is in contact with our lines from the Brenta to the lower Piave. The enemy by means of large boats crossed the Piave, establishing a bridgehead at Zenson. We counter-attacked, repelling them towards the river bank.

## A German official message states:—

We have captured further high positions southward of Sugana Valley.

## THE TEA MARKET.

## MORE SUPPLIES RELEASED.

## LONDON, Nov. 13.

Over 4,500,000 lb. of tea will be available for sale this week. This is equivalent to six-and-a-half days' civil requirements in the United Kingdom. Five million pounds will be available next week so that the retail supply should be quickly relieved, but owing to the uncertainty of the future, it is still impossible to say whether it is still enough. At the Indian sale, yesterday, 15,255 sacks were offered, this being the highest amount at one auction since the war. The whole was sold at maximum prices.

## THE OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE. GENERAL ALLENBY'S REPORT.

## TANKS USED IN THE ATTACK.

## LONDON, Nov. 13.

General Allenby, describing the operations up to Thursday, says:—

The Turks on the 27th ult. made a strong reconnaissance with two regiments of cavalry and 3,000 infantry south-westward of Tel-el-Sharia. The London Yeomanry Brigade, holding an outpost covering the railroad, fought gallantly until the arrival of infantry. When the enemy was repelled with great loss. The Londoners, as dismounted, made a dashing attack on the 31st ult. and gained the whole of the first line defences of Beersheba, the fighting lasting all day.

The Turks in the evening held the trenches a mile to the eastward. The Fourth Australian Light Horse charged these, which were eight feet deep and four feet wide, and galloped over them, ending all resistance.

Tanks successfully co-operated with the Scottish and East Anglians in capturing the Gaza first line defences.

Two Turkish divisions repeatedly attempted to cut off the Beersheba water supply. Our troops, including Welsh and English county regiments, behaved splendidly and beat off the enemy, inflicting enormous casualties.

All the troops have shown a determined fighting spirit. The Staff work was good, whilst the operation of the Naval forces was of the greatest value. The prisoners counted to Saturday night numbered 5,894, of whom 286 were officers.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## GERMAN BOMBARDMENTS.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports increased enemy artillery activity all day at a number of points on the Ypres battle front, especially in the neighbourhood of Pesschelede.

Reporting on aviation activities, Sir Douglas Haig states: On Monday our aeroplanes fired their machine guns at many ground targets and bombed various centres of hostile activity. The enemy's aeroplanes dropped a few bombs on our side of the line. We brought down one and drove down five machines. Two of ours have not returned.

A French communiqué states: The enemy vigorously opposed our guns and bombarded our lines in Champagne in the region of the heights and some points in Argonne.

## FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

## 'A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.'

## PARIS, Nov. 14.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 250 votes to 192.

## GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST REFUSED.

## PARIS, Nov. 14.

The Chamber's vote of confidence related to diplomatic and military policy, but when the Government requested a postponement of the interpellations on various scandals now before the Law Courts, the Chamber rejected the request by 277 votes to 188.

## THE GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

## LATER.

## The Government has resigned.

## LORD READING'S MISSION.

## LONDON, Nov. 13.

It is officially stated that Lord Reading has completed his mission in America and has arrived in England.

## FALSE JAPANESE WHO PREYED ON CANADIANS.

## The police, says the Paris edition of the New York Herald, have arrested an Italian named Cesar Wien, alias Jacques Yuhijama, who, posing as an officer in the Japanese navy, guided Canadians on furlough about Paris in order to swindle them out of their money. Wien was born at Bangkok. He is the son of a Siamese mother and an Italian father. He is believed to have served in the British navy and is wanted by the Italian military authorities as a deserter. The Japanese Embassy is in receipt of numerous complaints against Wien.

## KINGS OF AVIATION.

## M. Jacques Moréas, in an article on aviation in the "Petit Parisien," proclaims as "rois de la chasse" Ball for England, Guynemer for France and Boelcke for Germany.

The writer shows that with the growing importance of the "aéronautique," the time for individual prowess is giving place to group formations and group evolutions. Both the aviators, Ball and Boelcke, before their deaths, were in individual combat.

## A FAVORITE RUB-DOWN.

## THEY suffer, the football player and the all-round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm. It is just the thing for a rub-down after a hard game. All soreness, rheumatism, muscle pain, sprains and swellings are relieved and their power than by any other remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## WHY IT SELLS.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S Pain-Balm is the most famous selling remedy in the world today, because it does exactly what a good remedy is supposed to do. It relieves all kinds of pain, soothes, and cures. It is the only remedy that is safe for all ages, and it is the only remedy that is so widely known and so easily obtained.

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## GERMAN AGENTS IN CHINA.

## We take the following from the Peking Asienische Times of October 31st:—

The Governor of Hankow, Mr. Yang Tseng-shan, reports that he has received reliable information that there are some Germans from Peking and Tientsin who with their American and Chinese agents are working among the Mohammedans in China, inciting the Mohammedans to rise against the central Government to prevent China from sending troops and labourers to the Western front to work in the Allied lines of communications and munitions factories. These "alien" enemies tell fearful tales to the ignorant natives and say that unless they do something to protect themselves, the Peking Government will shortly select Mohammedans to proceed to Europe as labourers and that the best plan is to rise in a body against Peking. The Germans say that they can easily get arms through Russia and India because there are many Russian and Indian revolutionaries who are co-operating with Germany forthrowing the yoke of the Russian and the British Governments and becoming free and independent peoples.

The Government is quite alive to the danger of this seditious preaching by enemy subjects among the Mohammedans in the West of China, and the Mohammedan Prince Ma Kshut, who is at Hamieh, has been instructed by the Cabinet to assist Mr. Yang to preserve peace and explain to the Mohammedans under his rule the far-fetched stories of the Germans and their agents. In addition to German agents, there are also some Turkish and not a few discontented and impetuous young Chinese politicians of the Kuomintang Party who are preaching seditious changes in the Mohammedan of north-west China in the hope that a rising in Hankow and Kowloon by the Mohammedans who are chiefly related to the Turks by religion and race will effectively harass the Tuan Cabinet and do considerable harm to the Allied cause in this country.

It is believed the Government is seriously considering means to prevent Germans and their dupes from doing harm in the west. In fact it is harder to shadow an American or Chinese than a German or Austrian, especially citizens of the United States whose country is also fighting with China and the Allies against the common enemy.

We note that owing to the temporary reverses suffered by the Italians at the Julian front, German agents are availing themselves of the opportunity to portray German greatness and the future victory of Germany in this way for the consumption of the Chinese who are asked to repent their mistake in declaring war upon the Central Powers.

## LAND SETTLEMENT IN MALAYA.

## RARE AND REFRESHING FRUIT.

## Mr. J. B. Harrop writes to the Editor of the "Malay Mail":—

I wonder if the gentlemen who run our legislative Bill factories realise what is happening in connection with the present wholesale distribution of land to small holders of the Malay Peninsula. Properly so—our legislators were prevented by the Home Government from giving away State land to aliens in twenty thousand acre blocks. Debarred in that direction, they are now, with a persistency worthy of a better cause, apparently determined to get rid of it in the shortest possible space of time.

In the district of Sitawang alone, during the past year, thousands of applications have been received for plots of State land varying in extent from three to fifty acres, and practically the whole of the accessible land suitable for the cultivation of rubber has already been alienated, or shortly will be, to "small holders."

In the back of this scheme there is some crazy idea of settling small holders on a three acre cabbage patch—minus the cow. If that is the idea then our Bill factories have been very remiss in their work, and instead of effecting such settlement they are simply giving away one shilling and eightpence for fourpence to any Asiatic who cares to ask for it. As a case in point I may mention that some time ago the Lumut Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., whose estate is situated in this district, gave back to Government three thousand acres of good jungle land. The whole of this land has now been allotted to natives at about 2½ an acre, including survey fees, premium and first year's rent. Since then the land has been freely resold at £200 an acre, the native "small holders" thus making a clear profit of £16 an acre without doing a stroke of work to improve the value of the land. Again, I think it is an open secret that well-to-do natives are getting coolies to apply for land in adjacent plots on the understanding that the land is to be transferred to them as soon as the land grants are forthcoming.

Another instance worth recording is that the rubber coolies of Singapore have applied for some six hundred acre plots near the Lohr Road, Sitawang, the whole forming one nice compact block. We are going to give away this land to rubber coolies of Singapore, these coolies, who, strange to relate, do not seem to be in a hurry to cultivate, the land already demarcated for them.

It is the intention of Government to settle natives on the land with a view to the production of food stuffs, the first of a precautionary measure, one might say, would be to make the land non-transferable and liable to forfeiture unless cultivated with specified crops within a specified period. But to give away land to the "value of one shilling and eightpence" for fourpence, and then allow the land to be resold as soon as the fourpence has been paid, is indeed rare and refreshing fruit to the native holder, and is far more profitable than rubber growing.

The French Government, which does not communicate itself to collective or private, has been obliged to adopt them because of the good results obtained by the British and Germans.

"Our enemies, unfortunately, emphasize this," says M. Moréas, "but all our seas disappear."

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## SHIPPING

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<b>HAIHONG</b> ....	[Capt. J. W. Evans.....]	<b>SATURDAY, 17th Nov. at 12 Noon.</b>
<b>HAITAN</b> .....	[Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....]	<b>TUESDAY, 20th Nov. at 12 Noon.</b>

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CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.		
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.		
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.		
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.		
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through tickets are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.		
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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dates.		
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Under Straits Government's Passenger Regulations, All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination the following: their Photographs and description affixed thereto.		
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Moon, where he will be at Consignee's Disposal.  
The Cargo will be ready for delivery from  
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notice has been given prior to steamer  
arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods  
are to be left in the Godowin, where  
they will be examined on any Tuesday  
and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m.  
and noon, within the free storage  
period.

No claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the steamer's Godowin  
and all Goods remaining undelivered  
after the 30th November, will be subject  
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must  
be presented to the Undersigned on or  
before the 3rd December or they will not  
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1917.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS  
LIMITED.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**"GLENAMOT,"**  
T.B. Steamship Co.  
having arrived Consignees of Cargo by us  
are hereby informed that all Goods  
being landed are about to be received  
by the Consignees and for the hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf &  
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the  
wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st November  
at 5 P.M. will be stored in the Godowns  
all broken, chafed and damaged pack-  
ages are to be left in the Godowns  
where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard  
& Douglas on 21st November, 1917.  
\$30 L.M. Claims against the steamer may  
be presented within 10 days of arrival. All  
other claims will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by  
us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HUNFAN, a Chinese graduate in  
Literature, has been a teacher to European  
Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years.  
He has a good method of training Europeans  
in the Chinese examination, and is possessor  
of a first certificate as a Chinese teacher.  
Those who intend learning the Chinese language  
are requested to write to "Chin-Mall" Office  
direct to No. 122, Wellington Street, First Floor.

## AGENTS

LONDON.—WILLIAM BLATER, 45 Grosvenor Street, W.C. F. ALZANI, 115, 119 Clements Road, Lombard Street, E.C. B. BARNES & CO., Ltd., 163, Queen's Road, Victoria. C. CLARKE, SON & PLATT, 85 Grosvenor Church St. E.C. G. STEIN & CO., Ltd., 31, Cornhill, Gordon & Gotch, 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C. H. BARNES & CO., 21, Fleet Street, G. MITCHELL & CO., 5, Hill, Holborn. Viaduc, s.c.; D. KEMPER & CO., 3, Whitehall; R. O. MATHER & COWHIGGS, Ltd., 11, 15, New Bridge St., s.c.

SCOTLAND.—BURNS & SCAMPER, 5, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE. MATTHEWS FRANK & CO., 13 Rue de la Harpe, Paris.

NEW YORK.—T. E. BROWN, 142, Exchange Hall, West Wall Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO. AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—DEAN & BLACK, 100, Front Street.

BOOCHOW.—PROBERT & CO.

AUSTRALIA, TARMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & JONES, 100, Market Street, Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., The Arcade, Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAIT, AND PENANG.—WALKER, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WALKER & CO., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—MORSE KELLY & WALKER, Ltd.

JAPAN.—MORSE KELLY & WALKER, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON.—PAYAL & CO.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

WILSON & CO., Ltd., 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.







HONGKONG DEFENCE  
CORPS.Orders for Artillery Company by Capt.  
J. H. W. Armstrong, T.D.

## PARADES.

FRIDAY, 16th inst.—  
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Range  
Takers) Class and Gun numbers as  
detached at Belchers Battery.  
8.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Layers  
and Setters Class only) at Belchers  
Battery.  
8.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers  
and Setters Class only) at Belchers  
Battery.

Orders for Engineers Company by  
Captain W. Russell.

## OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, Captain Russell, O.C.D.E.L.  
Lyons, 2nd Lieut. Hill.  
Stenographers, 2nd Lieut. Marley.  
PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION.

Classes for higher rating at Belchers  
at 9 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday,  
under Staff Sergeants Overland and Par-  
sons, R.E., Capt. Day and 2nd Corporal  
Morris, R.N.D.C.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by  
Major H. A. Morgan.

## PARADES.

A Company.

FRIDAY, 16th inst.—  
4.45 p.m.—No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2  
Sections, at King's Park Range.  
Annual Musketry Course, Part 2.  
Practises 10 and 11. Dress, Drill  
order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8  
Sections, at Standard Point. Musketry  
instruction. Dress, Drill order with  
pouches.

5.15 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon, at Head-  
quarters. Musketry instruction.  
Dress, Drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 16th inst.—  
8.45 a.m.—Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 3, Practises 17 and 18, at Peak  
Range. The following will attend:—  
Capt. W. H. Bell, and H. C. L.  
Dorbin, Lieut. Col. A. O. Lang,  
Plas. S. H. Dodwell, G. W. C.  
Burnett, G. F. Nibblingale, F. G.  
Harris, A. G. Coppin, R. McGregor  
and W. L. Leach.

5.15 p.m.—No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon  
Docks. Musketry instruction. Dress,  
Drill order with pouches. Hongkong  
residents proceed by launch from  
Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 17th inst.—  
8.45 a.m.—Annual Musketry Course,  
Part 3, Practises 17 and 18, at Peak  
Range. The following will attend:—  
Plas. W. H. Roberts, D. McJannet,  
W. Sinclair, G. Hogg, J. F. Miller,  
A. S. Gubbay, N. J. Stabb, A.  
Bilchie, G. T. Edkins and G. E.  
Watson.

## MUSKETY GUN COMPANY.

FRIDAY, 16th inst.—  
4.30 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 2 Guns at Kow-  
loon Docks, Table C, Part 1. Hong-  
kong residents may proceed by  
launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30  
p.m.

## SIGNALLING SECTION.

FRIDAY, 16th inst.—  
5.15 p.m.—"A" Class at Happy Valley.  
Station Work.

## STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

## REGENTS.

FRIDAY, 16th inst.—  
5.15 p.m.—All units, except "D"  
Company, on Murray Parade Ground,  
under Sergt. Osberry, Corps. Messie  
and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

5.15 p.m.—Quarry Bay residents, at  
Talook Dock.

## "D" COMPANY.

FRIDAY, 16th inst.—  
5.15 p.m.—New members (joined since  
1917) at Headquarters, under  
C.S.M. Cooke and Corp. Edmonds.  
Quarry Bay residents at Talook Dock.

## DETAILS.

On duty from 12th to 19th inst. inclu-  
sive: "A" Company.

On duty from 20th to 24th inst. inclu-  
sive: "B" Company.

Orderly Officer from 11th to 17th inst.:  
2nd Lieut. F. H. Thomas.

Orderly Officer from 18th to 24th inst.:  
2nd Lieut. R. Sutcliffe.

For Guard duties, the Signalling Sec-  
tion will be attached as follows in  
Jutro—Right Half Section to "A"  
Company, No. 8 Platoon; Left Half  
Section to "B" Company.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been  
compiled at the National Almanac Office  
in London from the result of the analysis  
of observations taken by means of an  
automatic tide-recording machine in the  
Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui  
during the years 1915-1916.

The zero of the table corresponds with  
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty  
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet  
3 inches below mean sea level.  
To obtain the depth of water on the  
tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard  
add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge  
at Lamatt Dock, Aberdeen, add 10  
feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

November 16th to 22nd, 1917.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Nov 16	11.10	5.10
Nov 17	11.15	5.15
Nov 18	11.20	5.20
Nov 19	11.25	5.25
Nov 20	11.30	5.30
Nov 21	11.35	5.35
Nov 22	11.40	5.40

COMPARE  
THE  
WORK!

The Royal Typewriter.

Prices \$230 to \$280

LESS EXCHANGE ALLOWANCE

ALEX. ROSS &amp; Co.,

TEL. 27. 4, 5 Vaux Road.

## To-day's Advertisements

## TO LET.

NO. 23, Des Vaux Road, Central, 1st  
Floor (above the Dragon Garage)  
suitable for Office, etc.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,  
No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Central,  
Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1917. 2300

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the business of the International  
Commercial Trading Company, carried  
on at No. 4 Post Office Buildings, Victoria,  
Hongkong has been assigned and trans-  
ferred to THOMAS W. SIMMONS and  
COMPANY who will carry on business  
at above address.

C. E. SEYBT,  
Manager.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS and COMPANY,  
Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1917. 3201

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(For Account of the Concerned),  
on

SATURDAY,  
the 17th November, 1917, at 10 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,

A NUMBER OF CASES OF SOAP  
Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1917. 3202

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(For Account of the Concerned),  
on

TUESDAY,  
the 20th November, 1917, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,  
TWIN BEDSTADS, CURTAINS,  
CARPETS, PICTURES,  
etc., etc.

As follows:—  
Upolstered Suites, Arm-chairs and  
Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom  
Furniture, comprising Double and Single  
Beds and Brass-mounted Bedsteads and  
Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner  
Waggon, Extension Dining Tables, and  
Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,  
Dinner Service, Crockery, Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and  
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated  
Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
Furniture, including Large 4-Fold  
Blackwood Screens with 4-Coloured  
Pleated, Slide Tables, etc.  
Engravings, Pictures, Tennis Poles and  
Net, Iron Safe, etc.

A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets,  
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,  
Bed Quilts, etc.

Also  
Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire  
Brass, Old Bronze Vases inlaid with  
Gold and Silver, etc.

PIANO by Collard & Collard,  
Stuttgart.

W. Schonelein & Co.,  
Berlin.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1917. 3203

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(For account of the concerned),  
on

SATURDAY,  
the 24th November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
FANCY GOODS, BRIC A BRAC, etc.,  
recently arrived from Europe and  
suitable for Xmas presents.

Comprising—  
Statuettes, Figures, Vases, Hand-  
painted Plaques and Ornaments, Flower  
Holders and Bowls, Fancy Mirrors,  
Clocks, Candelabras, a quantity of Plated  
Goods comprising Egg Sets, Fruit Bowls,  
Bread Baskets, Crest Stands, etc., etc.,  
Cut-glass, Bowls, Decanters, Jugs,  
Finger Bowls, Sweet Dishes, Fruit  
Baskets, Cakes, Liquors Sets, etc.,  
etc., etc.

Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1917. 3204

## TO LET

## TO LET.

HOUSES in Morston Terrace and  
Broadwood Terrace.

OFFICES in York Building.  
HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very  
desirable SECTIONS situated in Ice  
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,  
recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply  
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,  
48 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 3003

SILIMPON (SEBATTIE)  
COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the COWIE HARBOR  
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote  
prices for best quality SILIMPON  
COAL (either cargo or bunker),  
which is trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIE  
OR HANDEAN (British North  
Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably  
with the better grades of Japanese  
Coal and gives good results on a very  
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or  
HANDEAN exclusively for SILIMPON  
COAL (either cargo or bunker),  
are exempt from payment of all Port  
charges.

At Sebatik (Steamers are berthed) along-  
side the Company's wharf where there is  
a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low  
water spring tides.

Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Har-  
bour), Price and all other information  
concerning the Port can be had on  
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,  
Agents, Cowie Harbour Coal  
Company, Limited.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear  
MADE  
TO  
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 27, 1916.

## METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding  
and engineering works. Largest and  
best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.  
(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)  
HING LUNG ST. PHONE 615.

## "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE  
"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS  
OF THE WEEK.

ECZEMA IN RASH  
ON HEAD, FACE

And Neck. Mass of Sore Eruptions.  
Burning Terrible. Kept Awake.  
Cicurea Entirely Healed.

"A few months after birth my daugh-  
ter had eczema on her head, face, and  
neck. It first appeared as a rash, and  
her head was one mass of sore eruptions.  
The irritation and burning were terrible,  
and used to keep her awake nearly all  
night. I had to cover her hands to pre-  
vent her from scratching."

"After a year I was told to use Cicurea  
Sap and Ointment so I did. After  
using about two tins she was nearly  
healed, and by the time I had used  
three tins she was entirely healed."

(Signed) Mrs. Mary Sumner, Well  
House Farm, Eversley, Nr. Windfield,  
Hants, Eng., August 15, 1916.

No better results can be obtained than  
Cicurea Sap and Ointment.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to  
cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address:  
F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse  
Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS  
OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS &  
HOLIDAYS

For O... 5.00 P.M. 5.51 P.M.  
For Po... 10.00 A.M. 9.20 A.M.  
Cheung Chow... 7.30 A.M. 3 P.M.

Shantou, Shan-  
tin and  
Shengshui... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Antau,  
Ping Shan,  
Sai Kung,  
Santou, Stanley... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samsui... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.  
and Wanchow  
Regis. 5 P.M.  
Letters 5 P.M.

Macao... 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.  
1.30 P.M.

Kongmoon... Except  
Saturdays 5.00 P.M.

Namtau and  
Sammei... 4.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shamshun... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.  
4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN  
BRANCH P.O.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS &  
HOLIDAYS

Macao... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M.  
1.30 P.M.

Canton... 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M.  
8.30 P.M.

Tai Ping... 8.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Shek Ki... 8.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kumchuk... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kaukang... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Except  
Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9  
a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on  
the previous evening.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, November 15, 1917.

On London... 2/11

On demand... 2/11

On 30 days sight... 2/11

On 60 days sight... 2/11

On 90 days sight... 2/11

On 120 days sight... 2/11

On 150 days sight... 2/11

On 180 days sight... 2/11

On 210 days sight... 2/11

On 240 days sight... 2/11

On 270 days sight... 2/11

On 300 days sight... 2/11

On 330 days sight... 2/11

On 360 days sight... 2/11

On 390 days sight... 2/11

On 420 days sight... 2/11

On 450 days sight... 2/11

On 480 days sight... 2/11

On 510 days sight... 2/11

On 540 days sight... 2/11

On 570 days sight... 2/11

On 600 days sight... 2/11

On 630 days sight... 2/11

On 660 days sight... 2/11

On 690 days sight... 2/11

On 720 days sight... 2/11

On 750 days sight... 2/11

On 780 days sight... 2/11

On 810 days sight... 2/11

On 840 days sight... 2/11

On 870 days sight... 2/11

On 900 days sight... 2/11

## WEATHER REPORT.

November 15, 1917.—No returns  
from Japan and Manchuria. Pressure  
has increased slightly over Indo-China  
and decreased slightly elsewhere. An-  
other anticyclone is probably forming  
over China; the depression is crossing  
the Visayas; it appears to be shallow.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the  
China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours  
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total  
since January 1st, 80.34 inches, against  
an average of 81.35 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at  
noon on the 16th November:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E.  
winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds  
strong.

3.—South coast of China between  
Hongkong and Lamook: The same as  
No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between  
Hongkong and Hainan: The same as  
No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following Table shows the Stan-  
dard Time at which Official Night ends  
and begins during the month of Nov.,  
1917:—

Date. Ends. Begins.

Nov. 15th. 8.24 a.m. 5.51 p.m.

" 16th. 8.25 " 5.51 "

" 17th. 8.26 " 5.51 "

" 18th. 8.27 " 5.50 "

" 19th. 8.28 " 5.50 "

" 20th. 8.29 " 5.50 "

" 21st. 8.30 " 5.50 "

" 22nd. 8.31 " 5.49 "

" 23rd. 8.32 " 5.49 "

" 24th. 8.33 " 5.49 "

" 25th. 8.34 " 5.48 "

" 26th. 8.35 " 5.48 "

" 27th. 8.36 " 5.48 "

" 28th. 8.37 " 5.48 "

" 29th. 8.38 " 5.48 "

" 30th. 8.39 " 5.48 "